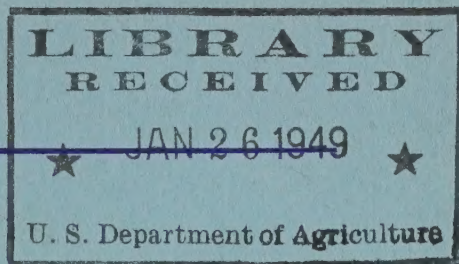


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— 1949 —

Catalog of
SEEDS

Adapted to the
Southwest

Roswell Seed Company
Established 1900

115-117 S. Main Phone 92
Roswell, New Mexico

47th Annual Issue

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Weather, soil conditions and other similar factors to farming prevent the Roswell Seed Co. from giving any warranty, expressed or implied, as to the productiveness of any seeds or bulbs it sells and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. Our liability in all instances, is limited to the purchase price of the seed.

Vegetable Seeds in Bulk

ASPARAGUS

Mary Washington—Grown extensively for its large deep green sprouts of splendid quality. Uniform and a heavy producer, resistant to rust.

Paradise—The thick stem sort. Possibly the heaviest producer and the faster grower.

BEANS—Bush Varieties

Improved Burpee's Stringless Green Pod (53 days)—Green pod about 6 inches long, nearly round, slightly curved and fiberless. For quality this is the outstanding string bean in the Pecos Valley. Plants are bushy and productive. Raised in the home or market garden for canning and freezing.

Tendergreen—(54 days)—Favored by some and is a general purpose bean of good quality. Pods are light green, meaty and stringless, also, round and straight. Plants are erect and productive. Used extensively by truckers and canners.

Giant Stringless Green Pod (53 days)—Green pods, stringless and brittle with marked indentations between the beans. Preferred by some for late planting. A good producer, shipper and canner.

Improved Pencil Pod Black Wax (55 days)—Pods are yellow, round, about 7 inches long and stringless. The leading yellow podded string bean in our locality. Plants are vigorous and productive.

BEANS—Running Varieties

Kentucky Wonder (65 days)—Also known as Texas Prolific or Old Homestead. The fine flavor of this bean makes it the favorite of the pole varieties. The green pods are about 9 inches long, grow in clusters, are curved and indented, meaty and brittle, but do have strings. A hardy climber that is productive until late in the season. Will produce under some conditions of the Pecos Valley where others will not live.

McCaslan (65 days)—Similar to Kentucky Wonder except seeds are white. Pods 8 inches long, flat and medium green. A good bean for the market, can be used as snap or dry beans.

LIMA BEANS

Burpee's Improved (75 days)—Pods grow in clusters averaging 4 seeds each. Recommended for freezing. Plants are very productive, large, erect and of the bush type.

Henderson's Bush (66 days)—This is the baby lima of the bush type which is often grown for a dry bean. Flat pods contain 3 to 4 flat beans. Excellent quality and good canner. Plants are about 18 inches tall, early and dark green.

Fordhook Bush Lima (75 days)—The large potato lima type. 4 inch pods are broad and contain 3 to 4 thick beans of highest quality. Large erect plants produce very heavy in the Pecos Valley. Grown in the market garden for shipping, highly recommended for freezing.

LIMA BEANS (Continued)

Jackson Wonder (65 days)—A pinto or calico bean of the Henderson Bush or baby lima type. Strongly flavored beans, are used for snaps or dry shelled. Plants are small and spreading, very productive and drought resistant, well adapted to the Pecos Valley.

King Of The Garden (88 days)—The most popular large pole lima. A vigorous climber and heavy producer. Broad, straight pods contain 4 to 6 large oval shaped beans.

Sieva (77 days)—The small lima of the climbers, known in the South as Carolina Small White or Butter Bean. Heavy yielder and bears over a long season.

Florida Butter Speckled (88 days)—A climber, small bean, commonly grown in the South. Adapts itself to adverse seasonal conditions very readily. Used either in the green shelled or dry bean stage. Pods grow in clusters, usually three beans in a pod.

BEETS

Will stand light frost. Begin planting late in March, continue planting for succession until early September using six pounds seed per acre.

Detroit Dark Red (50-60 days)—Good for early or late planting in the home or market garden. Good shipper or canner. Dark color, does not show zones. Globe shaped with small collar and tap root. Top is short, beets are uniform and smooth.

Detroit Dark Red Perfected (50-60 days)—Similar to the above, but with darker red flesh and taller top. One of the best for canning.

Early Blood Turnip (50-55 days)—An old standard variety, well adapted to the Pecos Valley. Slightly flattened roots, flesh purplish-red with zones of lighter shade.

Eclipse (65 days)—Flattened globe shaped, medium sized roots. Bright red flesh with whitish zones.

STOCK BEETS (Mangel Wurzel)

Valuable stock feed that can be produced cheaply. May plant in March and April using six pounds of seed per acre in thirty inch rows, later thin to eight inches in row. Twenty pound beets and thirty tons per acre are not unusual.

Mammoth Long Red (110 days)—One of the heaviest yielders that grows about half out of the ground. Light red, extremely large, long, slightly tapered roots. White flesh with rose tinge. Easy to harvest. Adapted to alkaline soils.

Golden Tankard (102 days)—Nearly cylindrical, growing partly above ground. Skin deep orange-yellow, flesh yellow with white zones. Productive and sweet.

SWISS CHARD or SPINACH BEET

A member of the beet family which is grown for the top only. Green part of leaf used like other greens, stems used in salads.

Fordhook Giant (60 days)—Leaves are dark green, broad and upright, savoyed with broad white midrib. Has recently become the outstanding variety.

Lucullus (60 days)—Leaves are crumpled, bright yellowish green, thick stems are pale green.

CABBAGE

For early, sow seed in hot beds in December or January, reset in open in February or March. For late planting sow seed in open beds and transplant. One ounce will produce about 2000 plants. Ten to fifteen thousand plants required to the acre.

Golden Acre (62-64 days)—Our best early variety with medium size, hard, uniform heads. Plants small, heads round, stems short, small outer leaves allow close planting. Stands a long time without bursting. Favored by truckers for early market.

Copenhagen Market (68-70 days)—An old dependable in the Pecos Valley for early market and shipping. Round heads, solid and of superior quality. Short stem.

Marion Market (78 days)—Resistant to yellows, developed from Copenhagen Market but later maturing and slightly larger. Heads are about 7 inches in diameter, round, firm and of good quality. Will produce on yellows infested soil where non-resistant strains fail.

Early Jersey Wakefield (62-64 days)—Cone shaped, extra early, compact heads are five inches thick and seven inches long weighing about 2½ lbs. Leaf is dark green, stem is short.

Evergreen Hollander (90-100 days)—One of the most popular main crops in the mountain districts. A solid medium size head from 5 to 7 pounds. Outer leaves retain green color well and protect for long distance shipping. A heavy yielder.

Ferry's Hollander (105 days)—One of the best late varieties for high altitude. Solid spherical heads, 6½ to 7 inches in diameter will weigh 6 to 7 pounds. Medium small, short stemmed, hardy plant. Excellent quality. Keeps well in storage until late spring.

Danish Ballhead (100 days)—Solid, large, flattened globe shaped head that keeps well in storage. Short stem and medium sized plant. Does extra well in mountain district.

Danish Roundhead (90-100 days)—Similar to Danish Ballhead but with shorter stem and slightly larger head. This is also a good cabbage for the mountain districts.

Red Rock (100 days)—Forms a round, dark red, solid head about 8 inches in diameter. The quality is excellent and it keeps well in storage.

Late Flat Dutch (110 days)—A large, round, flattened and very firm head of a medium stem. A good cabbage for kraut.

CHINESE CABBAGE

Also known as "Chinese Lettuce," "Odorless Cabbage," "Celery Cabbage," etc. Plant in fall for best results, does fine on muck land. Do not sow in spring since it will bolt to seed, neither does it transplant well. Used in salads sometimes as a substitute for lettuce. Heads will keep well in storage for about two months.

Chihili (70 days)—Outside leaves dark green, inside creamy white of fine quality. Crisp, tender, sweet heads are 18-20 inches tall and 3½-4 inches thick. Sure heading.

Wong Bok (75 days)—Heads are 8-10 inches tall, broad and firm. Curled leaves are tender and of excellent quality.

CAULIFLOWER

One ounce produces 3000 plants, 6 to 8 ounces per acre. The cultivation is similar to that of cabbage. Leaves must be gathered and tied about the head to protect from the sun and to facilitate bleaching.

Early Danish Snowball (30 to 35 days from seed to plant) (60 days from setting of plant to maturity)—An all purpose variety for both home and market garden. Has long been the leader in this locality.

CARROTS

Chantenay (72 days)—A splendid all purpose heavy yielder. 5½ to 6 inches long, 2¼ inches thick at the top. Stump rooted; flesh deep orange.

Chantenay Long Type—(72 days)—A dependable producer of the long coreless type. Developed for soils that have high moisture table. Good shipper in bunches or bulk.

Imperator (77 days)—Long cylindrical and well stump rooted which makes it a popular bunching variety. Deep orange, excellent quality, 8 inches long, about 2 inches thick at shoulder.

Chantenay Red Cored (72 days)—Improved over the Chantenay in color, texture and flesh. Roots deep reddish-orange; 5½-6 inches long, 2¼ inches thick at shoulder. Stump-rooted.

Nantes Half Long, Scarlet (68 days)—Desirable for home garden and early market. 6-7 inches long, 1¼ inches thick. Small top, bright orange flesh of high quality.

Danver's Half Long (75 days)—Still a favorite with many. 6 inches long, 2 inches thick at shoulder. Orange roots, blunt tip and broad shoulder.

Oxheart or Guerande (72 days)—Roots are heart shaped and scarlet-orange. Desirable for field culture and heavy soil. Good keeper and often used for stock feed.

CELERY

The Roswell District is noted for a superior quality celery. The production should not be undertaken on a large scale by someone who is not experienced. Seed should be sown in April and plants reset in July. Must be bleached with boards, paper or earth. One ounce of seed will produce 10,000 plants.

White Plume (115 days)—A first early, solid and crisp. Foliage green tinted white but both foliage and stalks will blanch readily to snowy white. Medium sized plants.

Utah (125 days)—A green type, desirable for the main crop. Plants stocky, full hearted and compact. Thick, solid stems blanch readily. Finest quality.

Easy Blanching (125 days)—A very good green variety, second early. Vigorous and compact, blanches easily. White, thick, nutty-flavored stalks will keep well.

Golden Plume or Wonderful (115-120 days)—Blanches readily to a golden yellow. Crisp with excellent flavor. Heavy producer, about 24-26 inches tall.

CUCUMBERS

Don't plant until warm weather. Plant again in July for late pickles. Plant in hills 4 feet each way, one ounce of seed to 50 hills.

Straight-8 (66 days)—Straight, about 8 inches long and 2 inches thick. Deep green and rounded at ends. A favorite with commercial growers.

Improved Long Green (70 days)—10-12 inches long, about 3 inches thick. Preferred in the home garden, since it is for general table use. Prolific and a good seller.

Davis Perfect (68 days)—Dark green, 9-10 inches long, 2½ inches thick. Smooth and tapered at both ends. A shy-seeding variety of excellent quality.

Chicago Pickling (60 days)—One of the best for pickling. Medium green, 6½ inches long, 2¼ inches thick. Very prolific, warted and ribbed at pickling size.

Japanese Climber (58 days)—A distinct climber to cover fences and trellises. A hardy, vigorous grower that produces a cucumber of good edible quality.

Small Gherkin (60 days)—Superior quality for pickles. Very prolific. Fruits are pale green; prickly over entire surface; become 1½-2 inches long; 2¼-2½ inches thick.

COLLARDS

A member of the cabbage family, cultivate same as cabbage. Non-heading, used for greens.

True Georgia (75 days)—The most popular variety. Vigorous plants withstand heat and adverse soil conditions. Plants 2-3 feet tall, form loose cluster of tender leaves.

SWEET CORN

Golden Cross Bantam (88-89 days)—The leading hybrid for all purposes. Developed by Purdue University. Well proven in the Pecos Valley after eight year's use. Adapted to varied conditions and resistant to disease. Sturdy straight stalks are 6½-7 feet high. Uniform ears, 8 inches long, have 10-14 rows. Plant thinly, the sukors will make ears. Medium sized, sweet kernels are a rich yellow in color.

Stowell's Evergreen 3 x 33 (99-100 days)—A hybrid developed from midwestern material. Uniform cylindrical straight-rowed. Ears are 8-8½ inches long with 14-18 rows. Well filled tips, excellent husk coverage.

Golden Bantam (83 days)—Still the old favorite with many home and market gardeners. Ears 7-8 inches long with 8 rows of delicious kernels. One of the sweetest of all corns and of best quality.

Country Gentleman (110 days)—Sweet, white, tender kernels, are irregularly placed on the ears that average 7 inches long and about 2 inches in diameter. One of the richest flavored of all the late varieties.

GARDEN CORN

Trucker's Favorite (82-85 days)—Resistant to ear worms which means much to the Pecos Valley where this corn has become popular during the past nine years. Good flavor and remains in roasting ear stage for long time, also used as an early dried corn. Stalks are 8-9 feet tall, usually bearing two ears which are 8-9½ inches long and carry 10-16 rows of tender kernels that are moderately sweet.

Trucker's Favorite Hybrid—A hybrid of the above that will be on trial this year. We will offer seed for those who wish to experiment.

Hickory King (95 days)—A field corn that has been used for many years in the Pecos Valley for roasting ears. Will not stand long in roasting ear stage. One of the best for meal. 8 rowed, very large round kernels and small cob.

DILL

Long Island Mammoth—Plants are 2-2½ feet high with leaves cut into thread-like divisions. Flat seeds have strong, bitter flavor. The stem and sometimes the seeds are used for flavoring, especially in pickles.

EGG PLANT

Sow seed in hot beds in spring, set in open field when nights are warm. Requires rich soil. One ounce produces 1,500 plants. Excellent quality can be produced in the Pecos Valley.

Black Beauty (80 days)—A prolific early variety. The thrifty plants grow 24-30 inches tall and produce 4-6 large, smooth, dark purple fruit that hold well after picking.

New York Purple Spineless (83 days)—The spreading plants are 30-36 inches tall and bear 4-5 smooth, oval deep purple fruits that are slightly larger than Black Beauty.

GARDEN SEED PRICES ARE FOUND ON PAGES 13-16

KALE

Grown for greens. Very hardy non-heading member of the cabbage family. May be planted in spring or fall, quality improved by frost. Thin to two feet in the row if large plants are desired. One ounce will sow 200 feet, 4 lbs. required per acre.

Dwarf Siberian (60-65 days)—A hardy, productive variety with bluish green foliage that grows rapidly and is slow running to seed in the spring. Not so curly as the Scotch types.

LETTUCE

Sow head lettuce in November for earliest spring use. Sow again very early in the spring. Will stand frost. In mountain districts head lettuce may be sown last of July for fall crop. Bolts seed stems and tip burns in hot weather.

Imperial 847 (83 days)—A medium sized head that has become well known for its resistance to brown blight and hot weather. Leaves are smooth and thick. Heads are firm, well folded.

Imperial No. 44 (82 days)—Heads are smaller than 847, compact, solid and attractive. Will stand some hot weather. Preferred by some for the fall crop.

Los Angeles, New York or Wonderful (80 days)—Large, sweet, crisp heads that are tightly folded. Now largely supplanted by the Imperial strains.

Los Angeles No. 12 (77 days)—This early sure heading strain will stand more warm weather than the above. Exposed heads are light green, the leaves are thin.

Great Lakes (82 days)—A recent development, has become one of the most satisfactory strains of the Imperial type. Attractive head, well-folded. Resistant to tip burn. Stands well in hot weather. Highly recommended for the Pecos Valley after a two year trial.

Iseberg (84 days)—Heads compact, crumpled, crisp and white interior. Edges of green leaves are tinged with reddish brown. Desired by mountain growers.

Early Curled Simpson (45 days)—White seed. Hardy and dependable, non-heading, forms compact bunch. Light green, tender and sweet.

Black Seeded Simpson (46 days)—One of the most popular of the loose leaf varieties. Broad leaves much blistered and excessively frilled. Stands well without seeding.

MUSTARD

Sow early in the spring, also again in the fall. One ounce to 50 ft. drill. Will produce tender succulent leaves in 4 to 5 weeks from time of sowing.

Giant Southern Curled—The most popular in the Pecos Valley. Hardy, wide, bright green leaves with curly edges. Plants quite upright, slightly spreading.

Large Smooth Leaf—Vigorous, large, deep green, broad-oval leaves which are plain except for the toothed margin.

Mustard Spinach or Tendergreen—Leaves oblong, broad, fairly smooth. Heat and drought resistant, slow to seed. Combines flavors of mustard and spinach.

MELONS — CANTALOUPE

The Pecos Valley always produces some of the best, both for flavor and size. Plant after danger of frost, in hills 8 by 8 ft. One ounce to 50 hills. Planting seed under HOTKAPS in the field will produce marketable melons two to three weeks earlier.

Hale's Best (80 days)—We offer special select seed in this variety. One of the first on the market. Salmon flesh of excellent flavor and quality. A good shipper and the best seller on the local market. Fruits oval, 6½ by 5½ inches, covered with heavy netting, indistinct ribbing.

MELONS—(Continued)

Hale's Best No. 36 (80 days)—Quality and flavor much the same as Hale's Best. Shape is nearly round and ribbing almost eliminated. Fruits are smaller and more uniform than Hale's Best with small seed cavity.

Hale's Best No. 45 (88 days)—Powdery mildew resistant. Will stand long distance shipping without deterioration after it has been picked at full slip ripened stage, therefore, it is considered our best shipper.

Hale's Best Jumbo Strain (83 days)—A large fruited strain of this leading variety for local markets. Fruits oval, 5 to 6 lbs., ribbing somewhat prominent, heavily netted. Seed pocket rather large. Orange flesh is sweet and of good quality.

Rockyford (92 days)—A small green-fleshed melon. Spicy, juicy and of excellent flavor. Still used widely for home gardens. Small fruit, about 2½ lbs., nearly round.

Texas No. 1 (90 days)—Developed by Texas Experiment Station for resistance to aphids and downy mildew. 5½ inches long by 5, moderately netted. Firm, sweet, salmon colored flesh.

Banana (98 days)—Resembles a huge banana in shape, 14 to 20 inches long. Flesh is pronounced salmon with somewhat of a banana-like flavor.

Honey Dew, Green Fleshed (112 days)—A winter melon, 7 to 8 inches long, and 6 inches in diameter, nearly white, becoming creamy yellow, almost smooth. Flesh is thick, pale emerald green with honey-like flavor. Keeps well in storage.

WATERMELONS

Plant after danger of frost in hills 8 by 8 feet. About 2 lbs. of seed to each acre. The earliest melons can be produced by planting under HOTKAPS.

Kleckley Sweet, sometimes called **Monte Cristo** (85 days)—One of the best sellers of the cylindrical shape. Good for local market. Flesh bright red, crisp and extremely sweet. Dark green with thin, tender rind.

Improved Kleckley Sweet or Wondermelon (88 days)—An improved strain of Kleckley Sweet, being more full at either end. It is large, heavy, oblong, has a dark green skin and a thin rind. Scarlet meat and solid, sweet heart.

Stone Mountain, sometimes called **Dixie Belle** (90 days)—Oval, almost round with blocky ends. One of the largest, dark green with indistinct veining. Flesh bright red, crisp and sweet. Rind is thin but tough and hard. A good shipper and seller.

Texas Black Diamond (Florida Giant) (95 days)—Vines are vigorous and productive. A nearly round, dark green melon with firm red flesh. Ships well, will weigh about 40 lbs. Specimens have been known to reach 120 lbs. This has been a popular, all-purpose melon in the Southwest during the past seven years.

Dixie Queen (85 days)—An oval-round melon that will average 30 lbs. Light green with dark green stripes. Very prolific and a good shipper of excellent quality. Crisp, sweet, bright red flesh is quite free from fibre. Thin but tough rind.

Halbert Honey (85 days)—Similar to Kleckley Sweet but somewhat larger. Fruits are cylindrical with blunt ends, slightly ridged, dark green, lightly veined, rind very tender. Flesh bright red and exceptionally sweet.

Irish Grey (95 days)—Tough rind makes it a good shipper. Productive, oblong, light grey tinged with green. Flesh bright red and firm. A favorite with many.

Blacklee (85 days)—Cylindrical fruit of about 35 lbs. Dark green, thin but tough rind. Sweet, bright red flesh of good texture. Vigorous vines are resistant to Fusarium wilt. Very promising after three years in our locality.

Golden Honey (85 days)—Flesh is amber-yellow, seeds are brown. Medium size, nearly round, light green with dark green stripes. Flesh is chunky.

ONIONS

The quality and yield of onions produced in the Pecos Valley is among the best. Sow seed in the open in September, transplant in February or March. Or, plant in hotbeds in January, transplant in March and April. Or, the seed may be drilled in the open fields in February and thinned when the plants reach the size of a pencil. Use 90,000 to 120,000 plants per acre in double rows.

Denia (105 days)—An old standby in the Pecos Valley. One of the largest, globe-shaped yellow skinned, white fleshed. Very mild and sweet.

Yellow Valencia (114 days)—Has proven equal to the Denia. More flat, skin darker, also sweet and mild. A very good keeper and shipper.

In Both Denia and Yellow Sweet Spanish, we offer local grown seed from hand selected bulbs. These seed have proven that they will produce the best quality and the highest yields in this section. Priced separately on page 15.

White Valencia (114 days)—The largest of the globular, white varieties. Flesh clear, white, firm and mild. Small neck. In some localities does not obtain the desired size.

Grano (90 days)—Top-shaped, straw-colored skin, white flesh. Good keeper. Extra early, good flavor and sweet. Known as Babosa in some sections.

White Grano—The same size as the Grano except that the skin color is white and in some soils it will not obtain as large a size.

White Lisbon—Grown exclusively for an early bunching onion. If allowed to bulb, it will make a very thick neck.

Onion Sets—Used mainly to produce early green onions. We can supply White or Yellow.

OKRA

Sow seed thinly in warm soil, in drills about 2 ft. apart. Thin out to 9 inches apart. One and one-half ounces will plant 100 ft. of drill.

Dwarf Green Long Pod (50 days)—Pods are from 5 to 7 inches long, dark green, fluted and pointed. Plant is dwarf, about three feet high. Sets pods early and bears late.

White Velvet (60 days)—Pods are about 6 inches long, round and smooth, velvety white, excellent flavor and tender. Branching and prolific plants are about 5 ft. tall.

Clemson Spineless (50-55 days)—An improved strain of the long green pod type. Pods do not have prickly spines, will develop to 9 inches long by 1½ inches in diameter, straight ridged and tapered near the tip. Plant grows about 5 ft. tall.

PARSLEY

Used for flavoring and garnishing. Does best in rich soil. One ounce of seed sows 150 ft. of drill.

Double Moss Curled (70 days)—A thrifty, compact plant. Attractive, deep green foliage. One of the best for market or home garden.

PARSNIPS

Sow seed in February in loose, rich soil. May be left in ground and dug as wanted. They are improved by frost. One ounce sows 200 ft. of drill.

Hollow Crown (95 days)—Roots are white, smooth and of excellent flavor, 12 to 14 inches long, about 3 inches thick at the shoulder with a deep, hollow crown.

PEAS

Plant February 15th to April 15th in drills 12 to 18 inches apart using one pound to 50 feet. Must be planted early, will not stand summer heat of Pecos Valley.

Alaska (60 days)—One of the early smooth varieties. Will only mature one crop. Plants are about 28 inches tall and pods are 2¾ inches long.

Bliss Everbearing (76 days)—Dark green, thrifty vines about 30 inches tall. 4 to 5 light green peas in a straight pod. Has a long bearing period, does well in mountain sections.

Dwarf Telephone (75 days)—Stocky, light green plant and about 25 inches tall. Light green pods contain 8 to 10 peas of good quality. Resistant to wilt. Good for home garden or shipping.

Little Marvel (62 days)—One of our most dependable for many years. Thrifty plants are 18 to 20 inches tall. Dark green, plump, straight pods contain 7 to 8 good quality peas. The quality and productiveness is unsurpassed.

Nott's Excelsior (62 days)—An excellent early variety and heavy yielder. Dark green plants, 16 inches tall with slender pods 3 inches long containing 6 to 7 medium size peas. A favorite with many in the Pecos Valley, also good in the mountain sections.

Thomas Laxton (62 days)—One of the most popular heavy yielders. Plants are about three feet tall. Pods, 4 inches long, well filled and square ended. Among the best for quality. Excellent for canning, shipping and freezing.

PEPPER

Sow seeds in hotbeds and transplant after nights are warm. Sow seed in open field after danger of frost. One ounce produces 2000 plants.

California Wonder (72 days)—By far the most popular of the sweet varieties. Good for shipping or local use. Pods are green, 4 lobed, very thick, heavy and smooth, 4½ inches long by 3½ inches through. Sweet distinct flavor,

Ruby King (69 days)—Supplanted by California Wonder, pods light, longer, more tapered and the meat much thinner. Plants are medium dwarf, vigorous and prolific. Sweet and mild.

Pimiento (73 days)—Plants are large, erect, prolific. Fruits are sweet, heart-shaped, very smooth; color is dark green, changing to bright crimson. Unusually thick flesh.

Mexican Chili No. 9 (75 days)—A product of our own State. Slender, tapering pods that are still preferred by those who desire the most pungent.

Anaheim Chili (80 days)—Good for canning and drying, also, the best seller when green. Pod is longer and milder than No. 9; deep green in color, changing to bright scarlet.

PUMPKINS

Plant in hills 8 ft. each way after danger of frost. One ounce to 30 hills. Two pounds per acre.

Small Sugar or Pie (108 days)—The leader for general use. Fruits are deep orange, round, flattened at ends, somewhat ribbed, 6-8 pounds. Good quality, thick flesh.

Kentucky Field (120 days)—A heavy yielder for canning and stock feed. Large fruits, 10-15 lbs., odd shaped, creamy buff skin, yellow flesh, good quality, rather coarse.

Green Striped Cushaw (112 days)—Crooknecked, 10-12 lbs. Skin is hard, thin, smooth, dull white with irregular green stripes. Flesh is medium coarse, yellow and thick.

White Cushaw (110 days)—Smaller than the Green Striped, neck is straighter and shorter. Skin is nearly white.

RADISHES

Plant early in the spring, follow by succession every 15 days. One ounce to 50 feet.

Crimson Giant (29 days)—Will stand well without becoming pithy. One of the most popular. Roots spherical to slightly top shaped, 1½ inches in diameter, deep scarlet.

Scarlet Globe Short Top (21-23 days)—Good quality. Chosen by shippers for its short top. Elongated globe roots are bright scarlet. Flesh is crisp and white.

French Breakfast (25 days)—Roots are scarlet with white bottom, oblong and blunt. Excellent quality for general use; also suitable for forcing.

Sparkler (26 days)—Root is almost globe shaped, lower third is white, balance is a dull scarlet. Splendid quality until large. Small tops that are desired by market gardeners.

Cincinnati Market (29 days)—The most popular of the long varieties. Tops are small, roots are straight, 6-7 inches long. Skin is fine scarlet. Flesh is white and crisp.

White Icicle (27 days)—The best of the long white radishes. The roots are 4-5 inches long, slightly stumped, transparent-white and brittle. Excellent quality, mild flavor.

Chinese Rose Winter (52 days)—A very popular distinct winter sort. Long cylindrical roots, thicker at lower end. Smooth, bright scarlet in color, flesh white, firm and pungent.

RHUBARB

Sow seed in spring, plants will be ready to re-plant the following fall or spring. Set plants 4 feet each way.

Victoria—The main crop sort. Vigorous, upright, thick, red stalks of splendid color.

SALSIFY or OYSTER PLANT

Mammoth Sandwich Island—Long, tapered, white roots, 6-8 inches long, 1½ inches thick. Grows like a parsnip, needs deep soil. Plant in early spring, ready to use in November.

SPINACH

Sow in February and March and again in October for early spring use. Will not do well in hot weather. One ounce to 50 feet, 10 to 15 lbs. per acre broadcast.

Viroflay (45 days)—The long, broad, pointed, thick smooth leaves make this spinach generally preferred when conditions will allow it to be planted. Blights and bolts to seed readily in warm weather. Easy to wash and a good spinach to can.

Giant Nobel (44 days)—Considered by many to be the best of the thick, smooth leaved sort. Large vigorous plant that is an enormous yielder. Slow to form seed. A good canner.

Bloodsdaile (42 days)—Will stand well without bolting to seed, therefore used extensively for spring planting. Leaves intensely crumpled and blistered, dark green.

Virginia Blight Resistant (39 days)—Used principally in sections where blight occurs. Somewhat smoother than Bloodsdaile, inclined to bolt to seed earlier.

Old Dominion (40-42 days)—A cross between Virginia Savoy and King of Denmark and possesses the blight resistance of Virginia and the late seeding characteristics of the King of Denmark. Dark green and crumpled leaves except at the tip.

New Zealand (70 days)—Distinctly removed from true spinach. Plants tall and spreading with numerous shoots. Leaves rather small and pointed. Grows well in hot weather and under adverse conditions.

SQUASH

Plant when danger of frost is past, in hills 4 to 6 feet apart. One ounce of seed plants 40 hills.

Early White Bush Scallop (53 days)—Also known as patty pan. Plants are bush type. Fruits greenish white turning to white when matured, flattened and smooth with scalloped edges.

Golden Summer Crookneck (50 days)—Productive, bush type plant. Fruits are bright yellow and somewhat warted. Will become 12-14 inches long. edible at earlier stage.

Giant Summer Straightneck (55 days)—One of the best for shipping, since straight necks pack well without breaking. Fruits are large and heavier than crookneck. Skin is warted and yellow. A very good seller.

Italian or Zucchini (60 days)— Bush type plant. Fruits are grayish green, straight and nearly cylindrical, will become large. In best edible condition when 6-8 inches long.

Table Queen (Acorn or Des Moines) (80 days)—Of the winter type. Dark green, pointed fruit, 5½ inches long and 4 inches thick. Light yellow flesh, bakes dry and sweet.

Banana (105 days)—A winter trailing sort. About 2 ft. long, 6 inches in diameter with pointed end. A grey-green color with irregular stripes. Flesh is sweet, solid, dry, yellow and fine grained. Excellent for pies or baking.

Hubbard (100 days)—A standard winter squash. Fruits 9 to 10 inches through, globular, dark bronze green, very hard warted shell. Flesh is thick, yellow, fine grained and of excellent quality.

TOMATOES

Sow seeds in hotbeds and re-set plants after danger of frost, or sow in open when weather is warm and thin to a stand. Plants should be set or thinned to 4 feet each way. One ounce will produce 2000 plants or 4 ounces will plant an acre. Planting seed in the field is the most successful method in the Pecos Valley. Planting seed under HOTKAPS will enable you to reach the market two or three weeks earlier.

TOMATOES (Continued)

Improved Marglobe (77 days)—For many years this has been a heavy producing tomato, well adapted to the Pecos Valley. Large, red fruit, smooth, globular with thick cell walls. Holds well in white ripe stage for shipping, also, an excellent canner. The plant is resistant to wilt and rust.

Bonny Best (70 days)—A second early, bright scarlet, smooth and uniform. The best canner where the season is too short for the Marglobe to produce heavy.

Rutgers (73-83 days)—Bred from Marglobe and J. T. D., it combines disease resistance of Marglobe with J. T. D.'s habit of ripening from the interior outwards. Coarser foliage than Marglobe and flatter at the stem end. Primarily intended for canning, has also proven a good green-wrap shipper and all-purpose variety of wide adaptation.

Break O' Day (70 days)—Resembles Marglobe in shape, size and disease resistant qualities but not so productive. Open type plant. Fruits are scarlet, meaty and solid.

Pritchard or Scarlet Topper (75 days)—Wilt resistant, heavy producer of good quality. Fruits are slightly globular, solid and medium sized, scarlet and well colored about the stem.

New Stone (85 days)—Large, flattened, smooth and solid. Bright deep scarlet. A good late producer, preferred by many. Excellent canner.

Ponderosa or Beef Steak (90 days)—A large purplish-pink, somewhat rough, heavy, almost seedless fruit. Extra good for slicing. Bears well until late.

Earliana, Sparks (66 days)—Our earliest tomato. Fruits are medium sized, flattened, firm, quite smooth and bright red. Open plants produce clusters in center.

Dwarf Champion (78 days)—Distinctly dwarf and tree like. Fruits medium pink, smooth, solid, globular and flattened.

Yellow Ponderosa (89 days)—Large, mild flavored. Vines spreading and strongly resistant to wilt. Fruits rough, deep yellow and solid with small seed cells.

Small Fruited Varieties (73 days)—Both pear and plum shaped in both yellow and red. These are used mainly for preserves, pickles and pies.

The Burbank, The Lakeland and The Southland are promising new varieties that will be on trial this season. Seeds of these three are offered from stock.

TURNIPS

Plant in spring or fall, either in drills or broadcast. One ounce to 100 feet of drill. Two pounds per acre broadcast. One pound per acre drilled.

Purple Top White Globe (56 days)—The most popular main crop for both home use and shipping. Roots are purple above ground and white below. White, fine grained flesh.

Amber Globe (75-80 days)—Our most popular yellow variety. Skin and flesh are yellow. Fine grained, sweet and of good quality. Larger than Purple Top.

Shogoin or Japanese (42 days)—The best variety for both greens and roots. Tops are 18-20 inches tall, erect, bright green, strap leaves. Roots are medium small, white throughout, semi-globe, sweet and mild. Plant is louse resistant and thrives in hot, dry weather.

American Yellow Purple Top Rutobaga (90 days)—Large globular roots with small necks and slight tap roots. Yellow with purple top. Fine grained, firm, crisp and sweet. Milder and sweeter when grown in the mountain districts.

Garden Seed Price List

	pkt.	½ oz.	1 oz.	¼ lb.	1 lb.	10 lbs.
ASPARAGUS						
Mary Washington			.20	.55	1.65	14.50
Paradise		.30	.50	1.50	4.50	
BEANS						
Improved Burpee's Stringless Green Pod				.15	.50	3.20
Tendergreen				.20	.60	3.95
Giant Stringless Green Pod				.15	.55	3.75
Improved Pencil Pod Black Wax				.20	.60	3.95
Kentucky Wonder				.15	.55	3.75
McCaslan				.20	.60	3.95
LIMA BEANS						
Burpee's Improved				.20	.60	3.95
Henderson's Bush				.15	.50	3.30
Fordhook Bush				.20	.60	3.95
Jackson Wonder				.15	.50	3.20
King of the Garden				.20	.60	4.10
Sieva				.15	.50	3.30
Florida Butter Speckled				.15	.50	3.30
BEETS						
Detroit Dark Red		.10	.15	.45	1.50	13.00
Detroit Dark Red Perfected			.20	.60	1.65	13.20
Early Blood Turnip		.10	.15	.45	1.45	11.50
Eclipse		.10	.15	.45	1.45	11.50
STOCK BEETS (Mangel Wurzel)						
Mammoth Long Red		.10	.15	.40	1.20	9.50
Golden Tankard		.10	.15	.40	1.20	9.50
SWISS CHARD						
Fordhook Fancy		.10	.15	.40	1.20	
Lucullus		.10	.15	.40	1.20	
CABBAGE						
Golden Acre		.20	.35	1.10	3.30	29.70
Copenhagen Market		.20	.35	1.10	3.10	27.90
Marion Market		.25	.40	1.20	3.65	33.00
Early Jersey Wakefield		.20	.35	1.00	3.00	26.00
Evergreen Hollander		.20	.35	1.10	3.30	29.70
Ferry's Hollander		.25	.40	1.25	3.70	33.30
Danish Ballhead		.25	.40	1.25	3.70	33.30
Danish Roundhead		.25	.40	1.25	3.70	33.30
Red Rock		.25	.45	1.30	3.90	
Late Flat Dutch		.20	.35	1.10	3.30	29.70
CHINESE CABBAGE						
Chihili		.20	.30	.90	2.60	
Wong Bok		.20	.30	.90	2.60	
CAULIFLOWER						
Early Danish Snowball		1.35	2.05	6.10	18.50	
CARROTS						
Chantenay		.15	.25	.70	2.10	19.50
Chantenay Long Type		.15	.25	.70	2.10	19.50
Imperator		.15	.25	.70	2.10	19.50
Chantenay Red Cored		.15	.25	.70	2.10	19.50
Nantes Half Long, Scarlet		.15	.25	.80	2.40	21.60
Danver's Half Long		.15	.25	.70	2.10	19.50
Oxheart or Guerande		.15	.25	.70	2.10	19.50

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ROSWELL SEED COMPANY

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	pkt.	½ oz.	1 oz.	¼ lb.	1 lb.	10 lbs.
CELERY						
White Plume	.10	.45	.80	2.50	7.50	
Utah	.10	.45	.75	2.35	7.00	
Easy Blanching	.10	.45	.75	2.35	7.00	
Golden Plume or Wonderful	.10	.50	.90	2.70	8.00	
CUCUMBERS						
Straight Eight		.15	.25	.80	2.40	21.00
Improved Long Green		.15	.25	.75	2.35	19.00
Davis Perfect		.15	.25	.70	2.10	18.00
Chicago Pickling		.15	.25	.70	2.00	16.00
Japanese Climber		.15	.25	.75	2.35	
Small Gherkin		.20	.35	1.00	3.00	
COLLARDS						
True Georgia		.10	.15	.45	1.35	
SWEET CORN						
Golden Cross Bantam				.20	.60	4.80
Stowell's Evergreen 3 x 33						
Golden Bantam				.15	.40	3.20
Country Gentleman				.15	.40	3.20
GARDEN CORN						
Trucker's Favorite				.10	.35	2.40
Trucker's Favorite Hybrid A				.15	.40	3.20
Hickory King						
DILL						
Long Island Mammoth		.10	.15	.45	1.35	
EGG PLANT						
Black Beauty	.10	.45	.80	2.45	7.30	60.00
New York Purple Spineless	.10	.45	.80	2.45	7.30	60.00
KALE						
Dwarf Siberian		.10	.15	.45	1.40	
LETTUCE						
Imperial 847		.20	.35	1.10	3.30	27.80
Imperial 44		.20	.35	1.10	3.30	27.80
Los Angeles		.20	.35	.95	2.75	23.00
Los Angeles No. 12		.20	.35	.95	2.75	23.00
Great Lakes		.40	.70	2.00	6.00	49.00
Iceberg		.20	.30	.90	2.70	21.60
Early Curled Simpson	.10		.20	.60	1.80	14.50
Black Seeded Simpson	.10		.20	.60	1.80	14.50
MUSTARD						
Giant Southern Curled			.10	.30	.90	7.20
Large Smooth Leaf			.10	.30	.90	7.20
Mustard Spinach or Tendergreen			.10	.30	.90	7.20
MELONS — CANTALOUPE						
Hale's Best, special select	.10		.20	.60	1.80	14.50
Hale's Best No. 36	.10		.20	.60	1.80	14.50
Hale's Best No. 45	.10		.20	.60	1.80	14.50
Hale's Best, Jumbo Strain	.10		.20	.60	1.80	14.50
Rocky Ford	.10		.20	.60	1.80	14.50
Texas No. 1	.10		.20	.65	1.90	15.20
Banana		.15	.25	.70	2.10	
Honey Dew, Green Fleshed		.15	.25	.75	2.30	
WATERMELONS						
Kleckley Sweet	.10		.20	.60	1.80	14.50
Improved Kleckley Sweet	.10		.20	.60	1.80	14.50
Stone Mountain	.10		.20	.65	1.90	15.20
Texas Black Diamond		.15	.25	.80	2.40	19.35
Dixie Queen		.15	.25	.80	2.50	21.00
Halbert Honey	.10		.20	.60	1.80	14.50

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WATERMELONS—continued						
	pkt.	½ oz.	1 oz.	¼ lb.	1 lb.	10 lbs.
Irish Grey	.10		.20	.60	1.80	14.50
Blacklee		.20	.35	.95	2.85	23.80
Golden Honey		.15	.25	.75	2.25	18.00
ONIONS						
Denia, Pecos Valley Grown	.10	.35	.65	1.85	5.50	41.00
Yellow Sweet Spanish	.10	.35	.60	1.70	5.00	40.00
White Valencia	.10	.35	.65	1.85	5.50	41.00
Grano, Yellow	.10	.35	.65	2.00	6.00	48.00
White Grano						
White Lisbon	.10	.35	.60	1.70	5.00	40.00
OKRA						
Dwarf Green Long Pod		.10	.15	.35	.90	7.50
White Velvet		.10	.15	.35	.90	7.50
Clemson Spineless		.10	.15	.35	.90	7.50
PARSLEY						
Double Moss Curled		.10	.15	.40	1.20	
PARSNIP						
Hollow Crown		.10	.15	.45	1.45	11.50
PEAS						
Alaska				.15	.40	2.40
Bliss Everbearing				.15	.45	2.85
Dwarf Telephone				.15	.45	2.95
Little Marvel				.15	.45	2.85
Nott's Excelsior				.15	.45	2.85
Thomas Laxton				.15	.45	2.85
PEPPER						
California Wonder	.10	.45	.80	2.50	7.50	71.00
Ruby King						
Pimiento	.10	.45	.80	2.45	7.35	
Mexican Chili No. 9	.10	.40	.70	2.15	6.50	61.00
Anaheim	.10	.40	.70	2.15	6.50	61.00
PUMPKINS						
Small Sugar or Pie		.10	.15	.45	1.25	9.80
Kentucky Field		.10	.15	.45	1.25	9.80
Green Striped Cushaw	.10		.20	.50	1.50	12.00
White Cushaw	.10		.20	.50	1.50	12.00
RADISHES						
Crimson Giant		.10	.15	.35	1.00	8.00
Scarlet Globe Short Top		.10	.15	.40	1.15	9.25
French Breakfast		.10	.15	.30	.90	7.50
Sparkler		.10	.15	.30	.90	7.50
Cincinnati Market		.10	.15	.30	.90	7.50
White Icicle		.10	.15	.35	1.00	8.00
Chinese Rose Winter		.10	.15	.30	.90	7.50
RHUBARB						
Victoria	.10	.20	.30	.90	2.85	
SALSIFY						
Mammoth Sandwich Island	.10	.35	.65	1.85	5.50	
SPINACH						
Viroflay			.10	.25	.60	4.85
Giant Nobel			.10	.25	.60	4.85
Bloomsdale			.10	.25	.60	4.85
Virginia Blight Resistant			.10	.25	.75	6.00
Old Dominion			.10	.25	.75	6.00
New Zealand			.10	.30	.90	

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SQUASH						
Early White Bush		.10	.15	.45	1.40	12.00
Golden Summer Crookneck		.10	.15	.45	1.40	12.00
Giant Summer Straightneck		.10	.15	.45	1.40	12.00
Italian or Zucchini		.10	.15	.45	1.40	12.00
Table Queen	.10		.20	.60	1.80	14.40
Banana	.10		.20	.60	1.80	14.40
Hubbard	.10		.20	.60	1.80	14.40
TOMATOES						
Improved Marglobe	.10	.25	.45	1.45	4.35	40.00
Bonny Best	.10	.40	.75	2.15	6.45	52.00
Rutgers	.10	.25	.45	1.45	4.35	40.00
Break O'Day	.10	.45	.80	2.40	7.20	59.00
Pritchard or Scarlet Topper	.10	.40	.75	2.15	6.45	52.00
New Stone	.10	.25	.45	1.45	4.35	40.00
Ponderosa	.25	.65	1.15	3.35	10.00	
Earliana, Sparks	.10	.40	.75	2.15	6.45	52.00
Dwarf Champion	.25	.50	.90	2.65	8.00	
Yellow Ponderosa	.25	.65	1.15	3.35	10.00	
Small Fruited Varieties	.25	.45	.80			
Burbank	.25	.65	1.15	3.35	10.00	
Lakeland						
Southland	.25	.80	1.50	4.50	13.50	
TURNIPS						
Purple Top White Globe		.10	.15	.45	1.25	10.50
Amber Globe		.10	.15	.45	1.25	10.50
Shogoin or Japanese		.10	.15	.40	1.15	9.50
American Yellow Purple Top Rutabaga		.10	.15	.45	1.25	10.50

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LAWN GRASS SEED

Kentucky Blue Grass—A semi-evergreen grass that does well in shade. Will not thrive in total sunny spots. Requires considerable water and does not spread. Dark green, medium fine blades. One of the best for shaded lawns. May be planted in cold weather, fall months preferred. Plantings in extreme hot weather are not satisfactory. 1 lb. \$1.20; 10 lbs. \$11.00. Plant 2 lbs. per 1000 square feet.

Bermuda Grass—Very hardy, in fact hard to kill if grown in the sun. Does not require as much water as Blue Grass but more than natural rain fall. Spreads by continuous runners that root at the joints. Will stand abuse and pasturing. Will stand partial but not total shade. Extensively used throughout the Southwest. For best results, plant between May 1st and August 15th. 1 lb. \$1.60; 10 lbs. \$14.50. Plant 1 lb. per 1000 square feet.

English Rye Grass—(perennial). A coarse bladed, semi-evergreen grass that stools similar to the rye plant. Resembles Kentucky Blue Grass when planted thick and kept mowed but will stand more sun and abuse. 1 lb. 40¢; 10 lbs. \$3.60. Plant 3 lbs. per 1000 square feet.

Domestic Rye Grass—(annual or short-lived perennial). A quick growing hardy grass that resembles the English Rye. Often sowed in Bermuda in the fall to give a green lawn during winter months. 1 lb. 30¢; 10 lbs. \$2.65. Plant 3 lbs. per 1000 square feet.

Seaside Creeping Bent—Used extensively on golf greens. A light green, fine short blade. Makes a very thick turf. Requires heavy watering, thrives when cut close. A true creeping bent that makes a uniform smooth lawn. 1 lb. \$1.85; 10 lbs. \$17.75.

White Dutch Clover—A small, close growing, dwarf clover that will produce a small white blossom. Rapid growing, of spreading habit, will stand close cutting without injury. Excellent in lawn mixtures, seldom used alone. lb. \$1.60; 10 lbs. \$14.50.

Other Grass Seeds, less common, are stocked and we shall be pleased to make any mixtures that are desired.

PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE

FIELD SEEDS

ADAPTED TO THE SOUTHWEST

ALFALFA

New Mexico Common—A crop of double value which is especially adapted to the Pecos Valley for production of both hay and seed. While alfalfa is producing a good cash crop, it is also building soil. It is a legume that should be allowed to produce hay or seed for at least four years before rotating. The nitrogen that it stores in the soil will be available to the crop that follows and that crop will produce its heaviest yields during the next three or four years. Plant diseases are reduced by this rotation. We offer several grades of this seed including CERTIFIED. To give the highest possible grades, we maintain the most modern equipment for recleaning and processing. Plant 20 lbs. per acre in September or April, fall planting preferred. In the high altitude, plant from May through July. Recent tests show this to be the highest yielding variety of alfalfa that has ever been tried in the State of New Mexico. An application of 60 lbs. of available acid phosphate per acre will increase the yield from 30% to 40%.

Ranger—A new variety that has high resistance to bacterial wilt and other diseases. It does not yield as heavy as New Mexico Common, the stem is somewhat finer.

BARLEY

Club Mariout—This is our earliest maturing barley, it is six rowed, rough awned and hulled on a short, stiff stalk. Strictly a spring barley that does not survive our winters. The early maturing allows double cropping. Plant 70 to 100 lbs. of seed per acre in February, March or early April to allow harvesting in July and then follow with a planting of some early maturing sorghum grain. An average yield is 50 to 60 bushels.

Conway—A smooth awned, spring barley that was developed by our own A. & M. College. It is a dependable, heavy yielder in the Pecos Valley and has made a good showing in all comparative tests. The stalk is taller and the maturity is later than Club Mariout.

New Mexico Winter—Selected by our A. & M. College to fill a specific need on irrigated lands for a winter-hardy pasture and a heavy grain yielder. It has filled the bill and is truly outstanding. Certified and Registered seed is offered. The Registered is the latest selection, it will make more pasture, is a heavier yielder of grain and will require longer time to mature. A rough awned, definitely a winter variety that will not make grain when planted in the spring. Plant 70 to 100 lbs. seed per acre from August 15th to December 15th. The late plantings will not make pasture before spring.

Trebi—A well known barley that still gives good yields on the irrigated lands of the Southwest. Six rowed, bearded, hulled and rough awned. Awns will thresh free from the grain. Trebit will mature when planted in the fall or in the spring.

FIELD BEANS

Pinto—A dry land crop throughout the Southwest. Produces a better quality in the high altitudes and is adapted to those short seasons. A rather small, spreading bush type plant that is prolific and highly resistant to drouth. Plant 25 lbs. seed per acre in early July. It has been known to produce 1500 lbs. per acre.

CORN

Jacques 1157-J—This 115-day Hybrid has produced some of the best yields during the past ten years. Deep rooted, withstands high winds and drouth, bred in the north. The thick, deep, yellow kernels are closely packed on a small cob. The rugged ears, up to 12 inches long, are rather high on the stalk with a long shank. Husks open nicely in the fall for fast drying and easy picking. Plant in April and May, the later plantings show more worm damage.

Jacques 902—A 90-day Hybrid with a tall, sturdy, well anchored stalk. Rich, yellow kernels are wide and deep with medium rough dent. Favored where the growing season is short.

Other Jacques Hybrids, ranging from 85-day to 120-day, are offered.

ROSWELL SEED COMPANY
ESTABLISHED 1900

Texas White No. 9-W—An early maturing, white, hybrid that is widely used for roasting ears. Also, it makes an excellent dry shelled corn. Prolific medium sized ear has a thorough shuck coverage and resists the ear worm. A good drouth resister. Nine foot stalks regularly produce two ears. A two year trial has made 9-W a very popular corn in the Pecos Valley.

Mexican June—Dependable in the Southwest due to drouth and disease resistant qualities and to the tight, heavy shuck which resists worms and birds. Stalks are extremely tall and most desirable for ensilage. Kernels hard. Other varieties may yield more shelled corn at times but Mexican June is sure to make corn every year. About 110 days to mature. Plant in June with 7 pounds of seed per acre.

Strawberry or Calico—An all purpose, one of our heaviest yielders. Kernels are soft and most are striped with red, white and yellow. Large ears, stalks medium to large. Will mature in about 120 days.

COTTON

Acala 1517-A—(Previously known as Acala 2815)—Bred for the Pecos Valley, it has produced her highest known yields. Government tests have shown 1517-A to be among the best spinning cottons in the United States. Uniform staple of about 1½ inches. Large bolls, four and five lock, are easily picked. We offer Registered and Certified seed, either delinted or in the lint. The delinted seed is favored since it will germinate 5 to 7 days sooner and the delinting will reduce the lint-borne diseases. Begin planting on April 10th with 12 lbs. delinted or 32 lbs. lint seed per acre.

GRASSES

Alta Fescue—Has almost supplanted Meadow Fescue. It is more productive and more resistant to alkali and drouth, although somewhat coarse. Palatable and will supply pasture the year around. Excellent in mixtures for permanent irrigated pastures.

Crested Wheat—(Standard)—A good drouth resistant, long lived grass for hay or pasture. Better adapted to the high altitudes, will thrive in a wide range of soil-types. Plant in the fall, on a firm seed bed, not over ½ inch deep, using 10 lbs. seed per acre.

Johnson—A perennial classed as noxious in many States and constantly fought by Southern farmers but is valuable to the semi-arid section that has land subject to periodical overflow where it will provide good pasture and hay. Responds to cultivation.

Love—Four types of Love Grass are now on trial: Weeping, Lehmann, Boer and Sand.

Orchard—A hardy, rather coarse grass that is good for hay or pasture. Deep rooted, grows in tufts. Most valuable in mixtures for permanent irrigated pastures.

Perennial Rye—Often used in lawns. Plants form a dense turf, are very nutritious and palatable in the pasture. Very valuable in the permanent irrigated pasture mixture.

Sudan—A fast growing annual which produces an abundance of summer pasture or hay. Will make ensilage. Requires irrigation in the Pecos Valley. The rainfall of eastern New Mexico and Western Texas is sufficient for this crop during most seasons. Plant after danger of frost using 5 to 12 lbs. in rows or 20 to 50 lbs. broadcast per acre.

Sweet Sudan—Developed from Leoti Red Sorghum and Common Sudan. Sweet Sudan has broader leaves, larger stems, taller growth, stools more and is much sweeter than Common Sudan.

Roswell Mixture—This mixture, for permanent, irrigated pasture in the Pecos Valley has become our choice after several years of observation. It has been outstanding and created much enthusiasm during the past three years. Year-around pasture is provided by these deep-rooted perennials that develop a good turf. They need good soil and will respond to nitrogenous fertilizers. To get maximum growth, should be irrigated every ten days to two weeks. For best results: cross fence or divide pasture in quarters. Then, pasture one fourth while the balance is growing and being irrigated. The seed should be planted very shallow in late August, September and October using 16 lbs. per acre. 100 lbs. \$42.50.

MILLET

Big German—The small stems and narrow leaves make quick summer hay or pasture. Long, tight heads produce an abundance of grain. Sow broadcast for hay using 20-25 lbs., usually produces 4-5 tons per acre in about 60 days. Drill in rows for seed using 5-10 lbs., will produce 2000-3000 lbs. threshed grain per acre in about 70 days. Requires warm weather, will produce satisfactory crop on reasonably good soil.

Proso or Hog Millet—The quickest making catch crop. Will mature grain in 45 to 50 days. Low growing sprangled heads. Grain is larger than Big German. Excellent feed for poultry and hogs. Has made two crops of grain in one season when planted by June. 1st.

OATS

Ferguson 922—This variety has produced some of our best yields, often 100 bushels per acre of large, heavy, red grain; around 40 lbs. per bushel. Stools more than others, makes good pasture and is a good nurse crop for alfalfa. Plant in August and September or in March and April, using 100 lbs. seed per acre.

Texas Red Rust Proof—For years this has been a standard in the Pecos Valley where it is still a good producer. Not recommended for planting at altitudes above 5500 feet.

PEAS (Field)

Blackeyed—A standard, prolific, main crop, classed as a field pea but excellent for table use as green snap or dry shelled. Pods will become 7 inches long and reach snap stage in about 45 days or mature dry peas in 60 days. The tall, strong, prolific plants make a good forage crop and they are soil builders. We will offer local grown and California grown seed.

Brown (sugar) Crowder—Used and grown very much the same as Blackeyed Peas. Plants are about 28 inches high. Pods are 7 inches long, crowded with 10-12 odd shaped peas.

Cream Crowder—Quite similar to Brown Crowder in use and growth. Seeds are medium smooth, cream color with a buff eye.

POP CORN

Giant Yellow Mushroom—Yields well in the Southwest and has been our most popular variety for a number of years. When popped, it has a distinct flavor, no husks or hard centers and is cream colored. Very large yellow kernels.

RYE

Balboa—Stools and grows well in cold weather to form a heavy turf which makes it one of the best for fall and winter pasture. This crop can be produced on poor soil with little moisture and is often turned under for soil building. Plant 60 to 90 lbs. per acre in the middle of August for the best fall pasture.

SORGHUM GRAINS

Atlas Sorgo—Developed in Kansas by crossing Blackhull Kaffir and Sourless Sorgo. An excellent ensilage crop and generally considered to be that only. Will make molasses, also, it will make good hay when planted very thick. Tall, stout stalks, will resist lodging and become ten feet high if given room, very sweet and leafy. The grain has a low feed value.

Cane, Red Top or Sumac—A well known standard for its high yield of good quality bundle feed or hay. Often turned under while green to enrich the soil. Sweet stalks

SORGHUM GRAINS (Continued)

will become 6-8 feet high when drilled in rows using 6 lbs. seed per acre. Thick sowings of 60-80 lbs. per acre, broadcast, will produce a heavy crop of very fine stems 3-4 feet tall.

Cane, Honey Drip—The most popular for syrup and it will make a heavy yield of high grade ensilage. The heavy, juicy, sweet leafy stalks are free stooling and will reach a height of 12 feet. Matures in 135 days, plant 5-10 lbs. seed per acre in 3 ft. rows.

Caprock Milo—The late maturing selection from the cross of double dwarf kafir and dwarf milo. Very heavy yielding, of the combine type. Will grow 30-40 inches tall and mature in about 110 days. The grain has high feed value, preferred by many feeders. The plants are resistant to Pythium rot and stand erect. Plantings of 8 lbs. per acre in 36 inch rows have produced 5000 lbs. Use certified seed for this type of crop to avoid rogues which interfere with combining and reduced yield.

Darso or Bird-Proof Maize—Will grow 3-5 feet tall to produce good grain and forage. Heads are resistant to shattering and bird damage. Stalks are juicy and slightly sweet, they make good cured bundles. Matures in 115 days.

Hegari, New Mexico Certified—Our best all-purpose feed crop. The grain rates high among feeds and sells readily. The sweet stalks will stool and make our best bundle feed, also used for green or dry ensilage. The grain is often threshed and the stalks pastured. One of the most drouth resisting crops. Matures in 114 days. Plant 8 lbs. per acre in three foot rows any time after danger of frost but late planting (about July 1st) will grow easier and produce better. Hegari is one of the most profitable crops to follow barley or oats in the double cropping program.

Hegari, Arizona Certified—The same as the above with some contention that it matures sooner on a slightly shorter stalk. Very uniform in grain and stalk.

Early Hegari—Identical with Hegari except: it matures about 15 days earlier, has fewer leaves and produces much less grain. Planted only when hegari does not have time to mature and grain is desired.

Plainsman Milo—The early maturing sister of Caprock Milo. Grows about 30 inches tall and matures in about 105 days. The high feed value, combined with the early maturity has made Plainsman our most popular combine sorghum grain; it affords double cropping on irrigated lands and late planting as a dry-land crop. Erect plants are also resistant to Pythium rot. Plant the same as Caprock, yields will be slightly less. Make more grain and avoid the rogues by planting our certified seed which is one year from the Experiment Station.

WHEAT

Marquis—A hard, red, beardless, spring wheat which has short, stiff straw. Productive on Western irrigated soils, about ten days earlier than most varieties.

Thatcher—A new, rust resistant, hard, red, beardless spring wheat.

Turkey Red—A hard, red, bearded wheat for fall planting. The well known main crop that is desired for milling. Deep rooted, requires little moisture.

RAT & MOUSE POISONS

Rat Scent—A poison grain that is scented to attract rats, mice, gophers, squirrels and prairie dogs. They cannot eat Rat Scent and live. 7 oz. box 35¢; 12 oz. box 50¢.

Cowley's Rat and Mouse Poison—Arsenic in liquid. Rats and mice accept it readily as a drink. Effective and simple to use. 6 oz. bottle 50¢.

Dr. LeGear's 3 Way Rat Killer—Contains 18.4% Antu that kills the Brown-Norway (common farm) rat. Used as a tracking poison, a bait poison and a water poison. 1¾ oz. 75¢.

Cyanogas—See page 22.

JOHN BEAN POWER SPRAYERS

The spraying of: crops, trees, livestock and buildings is effective, easy and fast when using a BEAN Sprayer, famous since 1884.

In the future as in the past, you can look to Bean for leadership in the sprayer field. Production of hundreds of units for the armed forces during the war led to many improvements. These have been carried over into the new line and will bring superior performance and greater ease of operation to Bean owners. Buy a BEAN Sprayer, be assured of trouble free service. Ask for catalog which illustrates different sizes and types ranging from those with 500 gallon tanks that deliver 50 gallons per minute at 800 lbs. pressure to those with 15 gallon tanks that deliver 2 gallons per minute at 200 lbs. pressure. It shall be a pleasure to demonstrate, also, to refer to many satisfied users.

SPRAYERS & DUSTERS (Hand Operated)

Hudson, Perfection—4 gal. compressed air sprayer with galvanized tank. The new type cover (Presto-Seal) uses the first two pounds to lock against leakage. Tank tested for 100 lbs., handles all insecticides, effective with white wash. Discharge equipment includes 30 inches oil and chemical-proof hose, 24 inch brass extension rod, nozzle that turns to all angles and the new Perfection trigger-quick valve. \$12.90.

Hudson, Climax—3½ gal. galvanized tank. Construction, operation and discharge equipment is similar to the Perfection. 4½ inch cover that locks with four steel fingers. Comparison of operation and cost has made the CLIMAX one of the most popular compressed air sprayers with gardeners and poultry raisers of the Southwest. \$10.60.

Hudson, Climax Junior—2½ gal. tank, otherwise, identical to the above. \$10.20.

Hudson, Booster—3 gal. compressed air sprayer, galvanized tank, built-in funnel top. Pump locks into tank by an unbreakable steel cam. Equipped with 22 inches of hose, 21 inch extension tube and solid brass nozzle with three spray discs. \$7.80.

Hudson, Flame Sprayer—(Weed Burner) Tank same as Climax Sprayer. Burner produces 2000 degrees Fahrenheit from a flame that is 15 to 18 inches long and 8 to 12 inches wide. Uses about one gallon of kerosene or stove oil per hour. \$23.75.

Hudson, King—Attach this pump to any barrel for supply-tank and support. Ample capacity for two leads of hose at 200 lbs. working pressure. Agitator is steel dasher that will mix solution and keep intake screen clean to permit the use of concentrated solution. Double acting pump plunger, in 1¾ by 6 inch seamless brass cylinder, pumps against 2 by 24 inch air chamber to deliver constant spray. Equipped with 10 ft. of ¾ inch high pressure hose, 3 ft. extension tube, solid brass angle spray nozzle with three discs and control valve. \$21.55.

Hudson, Modoc—This inexpensive, double action pump provides continuous spray of 150 lbs. pressure easily from a bucket. Quickly sprays all solutions in the garden, lots and buildings. Held in working position by foot rest which is high enough for 16 qt. pail. Equipped with 3 ft. hose, 24 inch extension tube and solid brass angle nozzle. \$7.50.

Hudson, Capital—3 quart compression sprayer with control valve. Operates as continuous sprayer when valve is held open. Tank is double seamed, heavily soldered. \$3.35.

Hudson, Cardinal—3 quart continuous sprayer with nozzle that adjusts with flick of the finger. Will handle all sprayable fly oils and DDT solutions. \$2.10.

Hudson, Mercury—1 quart continuous sprayer with the quickly adjustable nozzle. \$1.25.

Hudson, Critic—Same as the Mercury except it has a glass jar quart tank. \$1.70.

Intermittent Household Sprayers—The Handy is the quart size which sprays only on the down stroke. 50¢. The Vapor is the pint size of the same type. 40¢.

Dusters on Next Page

All Prices are Subject to Change without Notice.

DUSTERS (Hand Operated)

Stauffer Knapsack—Balances on the back, resting on padded back rest, suspended by adjustable shoulder straps. Easy to carry the capacity dust load of 18 to 20 lbs. Raise and lower the right arm to operate the 10-inch bellows and deliver a blast of dust over a large area. Sensitive feed-adjusting-lever permits spot dusting or complete coverage. Twin agitators spin at each stroke and pulverize dust even when somewhat "lumpy." Equipped with 22 inches flexible discharge hose, 24 inch metal extension tube and nozzle. \$31.20.

Admiral Duster—Designed for garden and household dusting, also, efficient applicator of Cyanogas in rodent extermination. Tank holds one quart, pump and tank measure 3 by 17 inches. 21 inch discharge tube with swivel nozzle. 2¾ by 9½ inch pump gives strong blast. \$1.65.

The Cadet—1½ by 13 inches overall, is offered at 65¢ and the **Signal**, 1½ by 10 inches, at 50¢. These deliver a good blast and are similar to the Admiral but have no extension tube.

INSECTICIDES & FUNGICIDES

For the Field, Garden, Home and Industry.

Any known control for insects and plant diseases can be supplied, inquire about recent developments, spray charts and special literature on any item.

Arsenate of Lead—Still a standard poison for control of chewing insects. The common mixture is one pound in 25 gallons of water. 1 lb. 50¢; 4 lb. bag \$1.80; 12—4 lb. bags \$19.44.

Black Leaf 40—A quick contact killer of plant lice, and other soft bodied insects. 40% Nicotine. 1 oz. 36¢; 5 oz. bottle \$1.05; 5 lb. can \$7.90.

Bordow Mixture—An excellent fungicide, also increases foliage growth. Contains Magnesium hydrate and Copper. 1 lb. 35¢; 4 lb. bag \$1.00; (carton of 12/4 lb. bags) \$10.56.

Bug Bane—A household spray containing Chlordane and Pyrethum. The most effective control to date for cockroaches, ants, waterbugs, flies, fleas, mosquitoes, spiders, moths, bedbugs, dog ticks and household centipedes. Non-staining. 1 pint 70¢; 1 quart \$1.20.

Bug Blaster—A multi-purpose insect and fungus dust, controls many of the more resistant insects, also, diseases. 2 lbs. in dust gun \$1.98 complete. 2 lb. refill \$1.29.

Corona Tree Wound Dressing—Protects pruning cuts and wounds on trees and shrubs. gal. \$2.80.

Cyanogas (G Fumigant)—Flake form for indoor use. Gives off a deadly gas that will penetrate and kill any insect that breathes in the storage, and greenhouse. 5 lb. can \$3.75.

Cyanogas (A Dust)—The dust form for outdoor use, an efficient control for all rodents. 1 lb. can 98¢; 5 lb. can \$3.75. This is safe to use and gives a quicker kill when applied with the Cyanogas Foot Pump. \$11.00 each.

Cyanogas (Ant Killer)—Destroys nests and queens instantly. 4 oz. spouted can 39¢.

DDT 50%—An instantly wettable, micro-fine, uniform powder that is made by Dow Chemical Co. Especially valuable in the control of: Coddling moth, leafhopper, leaf-roller, fleahopper, lygus, thrip on crops and lice, flies and mosquitoes on livestock. Ask for literature that lists many other insects that are controlled by DDT and gives full instructions for using. 1 lb. 50¢; 4 lb. bag \$1.80; 48 lbs. (carton of 12/4 lb. bags) \$19.20; 50 lb. bag \$19.00.

Dowklor—40% Chlordane wettable powder—Makes a wet spray or is a dust concentrate. Excellent control for grasshoppers, ants, crickets, alfalfa weevil, roaches, fleas, lice, flies, ticks, chiggers and a wide variety of insects attacking crops. 1 lb. \$1.10; 100 lb. drum \$91.60. Use 2½ lbs. in 100 gallons water or 2 teaspoonfuls in one gallon.

All Prices are Subject to Change without Notice.

Insecticides and Fungicides Continued on Next Page.

INSECTICIDES & FUNGICIDES (Continued)

Dowklor 5% Dust—A finished formulation, ready to dust. In 1948, this material gave amazing results in the Pecos Valley, controlling such difficult pests as: grasshoppers, squash bugs, stink bugs, cucumber beetles, and some aphids, using 20 lbs. per acre. Its residual killing power makes it an outstanding household insecticide, exterminating all types of roaches and ants. Dowklor kills three ways: by contact, as a fumigant and as a stomach poison. 1 lb. 30¢; 25 lbs. \$5.50.

DN-111—Use $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. in 100 gallons of water for control of summer red mite on apples. May be used with DDT or Arsenate of Lead. $1\frac{1}{4}$ lb. bag 95¢; Carton of 24— $1\frac{1}{4}$ lb. bags \$21.00.

Dow Special Potato Spray—Especially designed for hardy foliage of: potatoes, melons, tomatoes and cucumbers. Controls chewing insects, blight, and repels leafhoppers. Use 2 lbs. in 100 gallons of water on most vegetables. 3 lbs. bag 70¢; 48 lb. carton (16/3 lb. bags) \$8.85.

Dowspray Dormant—A complete dormant oil spray containing DN. Particularly recommended to control rosy apple aphid and early green aphid, and highly successful against scale and red mite on apples. Use 2 gallons in 100 gallons of water. 50 gallon drum \$45.50.

Dry Lime Sulphur—A control for fungus disease such as: Scab, mildew and rot, also, used as a stock dip. 1 lb. 35¢; $12\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bag \$2.55; 200 lb. drum (16— $12\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bags) \$29.80.

Magnesium Arsenate—A poison used as a liquid spray or as a dust, will not injure tender foliage. Recommended to control Mexican Bean Beetle and other chewing insects. 1 lb. 30¢.

Nico-Fume—A tobacco powder, packed in a pressure fumigator for fumigating greenhouses. 1 lb. pressure fumigator 75¢; carton of 12 \$8.35.

Paris Green—A strong effective poison for chewing insects. Not recommended for use on tender foliage. 1 lb. 55¢; 100 lbs. \$39.00.

Red Arrow—A non-poisonous, liquid contact killer. One to four teaspoonfuls to one gallon of water depending upon the resistance of the insect. A proven product that has given satisfaction where others failed. Trial size 35¢; Economy size \$1.00; Pint \$2.85; Quart \$5.50.

Rotenone 5%— $7\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of this powder in 100 gallons of water is recommended for control of cattle grub, also, a good garden insecticide. Not poison to humans. 1 lb. 60¢; 25 lbs. \$13.75.

Rotenone 1.2%—A finished formulation, ready for garden use. Valuable for control of Mexican Bean Beetle and many other insects including aphids. Not a poison. 1 lb. 30¢; 10 lbs. \$2.25.

Sulphur "Mike" (wetable)—More than 95% sulphur, 15 times finer than 325 mesh. The high content and fineness make this sulphur greatly preferred, especially for the control of powdery mildew on apples. 4 lb. bag 50¢; 48 lb. carton (12/4 lb. bags) \$5.30.

Sulphur, Perfection Dusting—A 325 mesh conditioned dusting material that contains 92% sulphur. A control for mildew and rust. Must not be used on melons, squash and cucumbers. 1 lb. 6¢; 50 lbs. \$2.30.

Soil Sulphur—See fertilizers.

Sulphur "Owl" Brand—A superfine, 99½% pure sulphur, 93 to 95% through 325 mesh. 50 lbs. \$2.25.

Toxaphene (40% Chlorinated Camphene)—A 20% material made from this concentrate is recommended for the control of all insects attacking cotton. Use 8 to 15 lbs. per acre. Toxaphene 40% wettable powder is also offered. Dust or liquid is effective against: grasshoppers, alfalfa looper, lygus, rice stink bug, white grubs, fleahopper, thrip, green stink bug, cotton aphid, body louse, housefly, cockroach, moth, carpet beetle, bagworm, potato beetle, tomato hornworm, squash bug, cabbage aphid, cucumber beetle, army worm, cutworm and Mexican Bean Beetle. Ask for prices.

All Prices are Subject to Change without Notice.

Ask for quantity prices and additional literature on all spray materials.

SEED DISINFECTANTS & LEGUME INOCULANTS

Ceresan M—The new DuPont treatment to control certain smuts and some other seed-borne diseases in wheat, oats, barley, rye, sorghums, millets. Usually reduces angular leaf-spot of cotton, seed decay and seedling damping-off of cotton, flax, peas and sugar beets. Use as a dust in any treating equipment and apply $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. per bushel on grains or 2 oz. per 100 lbs. on delinted cotton seed. May be used as a slurry in an approved type treater on some seeds. 14 oz. can 90¢; 3 lb. can \$2.65. We are equipped with a Gustafson Seed Treater to apply Ceresan M to your grains at a cost of 30¢ per hundred pounds of seed.

Semesan—For vegetables and flower seeds and bulbs. Generally preserves seeds against rotting in cold, wet soils; controls damping-off or seedling blight and certain other seed-borne diseases. Helps promote increased germination, sturdier growth, larger yields, better grade produce. $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 oz. treats 15 lbs. of most vegetable seeds, 2 oz. per bushel treats: string beans, cow peas and soy beans. $\frac{1}{3}$ oz. 20¢; 2 oz. pkt. 45¢; 12 oz. can \$2.10.

Semesan Jr.—For seed corn. Generally helps protect seed against rotting in the soil and checks forms of seedling blight and root-rot caused by certain fungi (molds) on field, pop or sweet corn. Often improves germination, stands and yields. $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. will treat one bushel of seed. $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. pkt. 17¢; 12 oz. can 62¢.

Nitragin—The original legume inoculator. Apply this bacteria to seeds of legumes to restore and maintain soil fertility.

Nitragin-A. For alfalfa, all sweet clovers and bur clovers.

Nitragin-B. For all other Clovers except Lespedeza and Alyce.

1 bushel size 50¢; $2\frac{1}{2}$ bushel size \$1.00.

Garden Nitragin. For garden peas, garden beans and sweet peas.. Each 10¢ package will inoculate up to 6 lbs. of seed.

The inoculation for other legumes will be supplied upon order.

CHEMICALS (Horticultural)

Vitamin B-1 Pellets—Reinvigorate the scrawny plants, grow larger, healthier more beautiful plants with this food supplement. 20 tablets 25¢; 200 tablets \$1.00. A vitaminizer will make the application easy and simple. It fits to the garden hose, holds 1 to 6 pellets and distributes the proper solution. \$1.00 each.

Fruit Fix Concentrate Powder—The multi-hormone that treats for premature fruit and flower drop. It will hold the fruit on the trees and allow it to develop the maximum in color, weight and flavor. Saves high-cost labor by eliminating spot picking. Insures against heavy losses during those unexpected hot or windy days. 25¢ pkg. makes 9 gallons. 1 lb. \$1.25 makes 240 gallons.

Tomato Fix Tablets—This hormone, when sprayed upon the blossom, will give earlier maturity and better pollenization. Tests show 20 to 30% increase in some crops and tomatoes will be almost seedless. One tablet makes one quart of spray. 20 tablets 25¢; 100 tablets \$1.00.

Ree-Root No. 1 & No. 2—There are Multi-Hormone Vitamin treatment for rapid rooting of cuttings. No. 1 is for sensitive cuttings, No. 2 is for hardy woody plants. A 25¢ packet will treat hundreds of cuttings.

Transplant Tablets—A combination of hormones and B-complex vitamins which stimulate prompt repair of damaged roots whereby the shock of transplanting is reduced. Use two tablets to each gallon of water. 30 tablets 25¢; 80 tablets 50¢.

Pre-Plant Powder—This hormone is used on the seed to induce quicker germination and a rapid beginning of root growth. One pound will treat 150 lbs. small seed or 1000 lbs. large seed. $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. 25¢; 2 oz. 75¢.

All Prices are Subject to Change without Notice.

WEED KILLERS

Atlacide—One pound of this powder in one gallon of water, applied properly as a spray and at the correct time, will kill grasses and weeds. 100 lbs. \$16.50.

2-4 Dow Weed Killer, Powder—Contains 95% monohydrated Sodium Salt of 2, 4-D acid which is equivalent to 80.5% 2,4-D acid. Eradicates most weeds without harming ordinary grasses and grains. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. will treat one acre of corn. $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. will treat one acre of small grain or grass seed crop. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 lbs. per acre is the usual recommendation for large scale weed control. 10 lb. drum \$17.00; 50 lb. drum \$77.50.

Esteron 44—Contains 44% isopropyl ester of 2,4-D acid which is equivalent to 37% by weight or 3.34 pounds 2,4-D acid per gallon. Use this formation to kill tough woody plants such as poison ivy, willows and mesquite. Also hard-to-kill weeds such as thistle, burdock and bindweed. 3 quarts per 100 gallons of water usually controls most woody vegetation susceptible to 2,4-D. 1 to 2 quarts per acre for general weed control on non-crop areas. One-half to 1 pint per acre controls weeds in small grains; one-half to $\frac{3}{4}$ pint per acre controls weeds growing in corn and sorghum. 2 to 5 gallons in 100 gallons kerosene or fuel oil is suggested for stump spraying to control growth of suckers. One gallon can \$10.35; 50 gallon drum \$482.50.

Dow Contact Weed Killer—Contains dinitro ortho secondary butyl phenol dissolved in oil. Used as a spray to kill top growth of weeds and grasses, but does not kill roots of perennials. 3 gallons per 100 gallons water is the recommended dosage. 10 gallon drum \$28.00; 50 gallon drum \$120.00.

Weedicide 16—The 2,4-D weed killer for home garden use. 2 oz. size 25¢ treats 1360 square feet. 8 oz. size 75¢ treats 5440 square feet.

SOIL FUMIGANTS

Dowfume W-40—A liquid soil fumigant containing Ethylene Dibromide for application without dilution to infested soil for control of wireworms, nematodes and other soil-borne insects. Principally used in large scale soil treatments. 50 gallon drum \$112.50.

Garden Dowfume—A soil fumigant containing Ethylene Dibromide. Very effective in controlling nematodes, wireworms, and other soil insects in home gardens. One gallon treats 400 square feet. Can be applied without special equipment. 1 gal. can. \$1.50; 10 gal. drum \$11.00.

GARDEN TOOLS

Planet Jr. No. 300 Seeder—This drill seeder plants evenly and accurately and covers all of the seed uniformly so that a perfect stand is obtained. The seeds are planted through holes in a plate. There are three, quickly interchangeable plates with a total of 39 holes to give ample adjustment for any variety of seed. This seeder has been the choice of the market gardeners in the Pecos Valley for many years. The single unit is an easily operated hand tool. They are often drawn by a tractor in multiples of two or three. The 300-A is identical in operation and construction except the rear wheel is concaved. Either seeder is offered at \$31.25.

Planet Jr. No. 4—The choice of the home gardener since it is a combination hill and drill seeder, wheel hoe, cultivator and plow. This tool saves time, it saves money and it saves seed. It will enable you to produce more on the same ground and vastly reduce the effort. Complete with all attachments \$28.95. Where the cultivating equipment is not wanted, the seeder only is offered as Planet Jr. No. 4-D at \$23.15.

Planet Jr. No. 16, Single Wheel Hoe—The most popular garden cultivator which meets the requirements of the double rowed irrigated garden. The frame is of steel and practically indestructible yet light in weight. Equipment includes: one pair of 6 inch hoes, three cultivator teeth, one plow, a 4-inch and a 7-inch rake. \$14.15 complete.

Planet Jr. No. 18, Single Wheel Hoe—The same tool as the above, except the equipment consists only of one pair of 6 inch hoes. \$9.60.

All Prices are Subject to Change without Notice.

HOTKAPS

These patented plant covers are wax paper cones which form miniature hot houses over each plant. They protect from frosts, storms and insects; allowing crops to mature two to three weeks earlier, also larger fruits and vegetables will be produced.

University tests prove HOTKAPS increase total yield 18% to 51%.

One hundred \$2.75; One thousand \$14.65; Five thousand \$72.50; Steel Setter \$1.95; Fibreboard Setter 20¢.

FLOWER SEEDS IN BULK

Castor Beans, mixed.

oz. 20¢; 4 oz. 60¢; 1 lb. \$1.80.

Four O'Clock, tall, all colors mixed.

½ oz. 20¢; oz. 35¢; 4 oz. \$1.10; lb. \$3.30.

Larkspur, Giant Imperial Mixed.

½ oz. 70¢; oz. \$1.05; 4 oz. \$3.15.

Morning Glory, Crimson Rambler.

½ oz. 15¢; oz. 25¢; 4 oz. 75¢ lb. \$2.25.

Morning Glory, Heavenly Blue.

½ oz. 45¢; oz. 80¢; 4 oz. \$2.50; lb. \$7.50.

Morning Glory, Major Finest Mixed.

½ oz. 15¢; oz. 25¢; 4 oz. 65¢; lb. \$1.85.

Nasturtium, Golden Gleam Semi-Double Hybrid. ½ oz. 20¢; oz. 35¢; 4 oz. \$1.00; lb. \$3.00.

Nasturtium, Glorious Gleam Semi-Double Hybrid. Mixed colors. oz. 35¢; lb. \$3.00.

Nasturtium, Scarlet Gleam Semi-Double. Extra large blooms. oz. 35¢; lb. \$3.00.

Nasturtium, Tall Mixed. The Climber. oz. 35¢.

Nasturtium, Dwarf Gem. Good border plant. oz. 35¢; 4 oz. \$1.00; lb. \$3.00.

Poppy, Large Pink Shaggy (annual).

½ oz. 40¢; oz. 70¢; 4 oz. \$2.00; lb. \$6.00.

Snapdragon, Mixed. ¼ oz. 50¢; oz. \$1.60.

Sweet Peas, Spencer Mixed. Early Flowering. oz. 35¢; 4 oz. \$1.00; 1 lb. \$3.00.

Sweet Peas, Cuthbertson Mixed. The new variety that stands more warm weather. oz. 30¢; 4 oz. 90¢; lb. \$2.70.

Zinnia, Gold Medal Dahlia Flowered. Finest mixed. Colors are grown separate. Especially adapted to the Southwest. oz. \$1.00; 4 oz. \$3.40; lb \$10.50.

Zinnia, California Giant. Mixed colors. Old fashioned flat bloom. oz. \$1.00.

Zinnia, Lilliput, Mixed colors. Very double. 18 inches high. oz. \$1.00.

FLOWER SEEDS IN PACKETS

Alyssum

Aster

Bachelor's Button

Balloon Vine

Balsam

Blue Bonnet

Blue Lace Flower

Bouncing Betty

Calendula

California Poppy

Calliopsis

Candytuft

Canterbury Bells

Castor Beans

Cardinal Climber

Canary Bird Vine

Columbine

Cosmos, Orange Flare

Cosmos, Mixed

Cypress Vine

Everlastings

Forget-Me-Not

Four O'Clock

Delphinium

Gourds, Mixed

Digitails

Gaillardia

Gypsophila

Larkspur

Marigold

Moon Flower

Pansy

Petunia

Poppy

Salvia

Shasta Daisy

Snapdragon

Scabiosa

Stocks

Verbena

Vinca

Wall Flower

Wild Cucumber

Zinnia, St. Colors.

PEAT MOSS

A humus, provided by nature, that is the best soil conditioner for the stiff soils of the Southwest. Unexcelled for mulching and transplanting. It will hold moisture and prevent crusting of the soil which makes it most valuable when germinating delicate seeds. We offer G. P. M. peat moss from the Canadian Peat deposits. It is weed and fungus-free, sterile and entirely devoid of harmful mineral salts and foreign matter. It is produced under a fresh-water environment. The usual application of one inch worked thoroughly in with the top 3 to 4 inches of soil will lighten the heaviest soils. The same application will bind sandy soils and increase their water-holding capacity. Our price reflects the benefit of carload shipments. Veneer bales, weigh about 120 lbs., \$5.85 each.

BEEKEEPER'S SUPPLIES

In this line, we maintain our policy and offer: the highest in quality at competitive prices. Our wooden-ware is manufactured by G. B. Lewis Co., our foundation is supplied by Dadant & Sons, smokers, veils, extractors, tools and accessories are from A. G. Woodman Company. The complete line is now available. Ask for descriptive price list. In connection, we offer honey containers both tin and glass in any quantity. Also, we are always cash buyers for your beeswax.

DAIRY SUPPLIES

From stock, we offer: plain milk bottles, stock print bottle caps, filter discs, bottle brushes, washing powders and disinfectants.

On special order, we offer: Lustro Color or blown lettered milk bottles, special print bottle caps and other dairy equipment.

We specialize in rapid delivery on (Liberty) Lustro Color Milk Bottles, direct from the factory by our own truck.

POULTRY & LIVESTOCK REMEDIES

The complete lines of the following Companies are in stock:

THE GEO. H. LEE CO.

Ask for the latest copy of the "Lee Way Poultry Book."

DR. L. D. LeGEAR MEDICINE CO.

Ask for "Dr. LeGear's Poultry Guide" and "Dr. LeGear's Live Stock Manual."

DR. SALSBUURY'S LABORATORIES

Ask for "Dr. Salsbury's Poultry Health Messenger."

DR. LeGEAR'S DOG PRESCRIPTIONS

Contain the most effective ingredients known to Modern Veterinary Science.

Ask for Dr. LeGear's Dog Book.

The above mentioned literature carries valuable information for anyone who is interested in: Livestock, Poultry or Dogs. These will be sent to you without charge or obligation.

POULTRY FEEDERS & FOUNTAINS

The complete HUDSON line includes all desired types and sizes of metal feeders and fountains for poultry. Let us give you descriptions and prices. Items in connection include: oyster shells, leg bands, toe punches and glass substitutes for enclosing the poultry house. Please ask for prices.

FEED

The feed that is made by the J. P. White Company Feed Mill Department is offered from stock. This line includes: Laying, Starter, Grower and Fattener Mash, Lay Pellets, Scratch Grain, Rabbit Pellets and Range Pellets. Please ask for prices.

COMMERCIAL FERTILIZERS

We will offer acid phosphate in different strengths, Ammonium Nitrate, Iron Sulphate, Aluminum Sulphate, Soil Sulphur, 16-20-0 and other mixed fertilizers.

VIGORO

The complete plant food especially prepared to supply the vegetables, trees, grass, shrubs and flowers with the necessary elements for growth and production. It is free-flowing, easy to apply and has no unpleasant odor. 1 lb. bag 12¢; 5 lb. bag 45¢; 10 lb. bag 85¢; 25 lb. bag \$1.75; 100 lbs. \$5.00.

PLANTABBS (Fulton's)

A plant food (11-15-20) plus vitamin B-1 in the very handy tablet form for the garden and potted plants. These tablets may be pressed into the soil or dissolved in water and applied. 30 tablets 25¢; 75 tablets 50¢; 200 tablets \$1.00; 1000 tablets \$3.50.

What to Plant and When to Plant It

(APPLIED TO THE PECOS VALLEY OF NEW MEXICO)

JANUARY—A good time to plan the planting and to place a seed order. Prepare plant beds for early cauliflower, cabbage, egg plant, lettuce, onions, pepper and tomatoes.

FEBRUARY—Early this month plant onion seed and sets, carrots, early peas, rhubarb, asparagus, parsnips and horse radish. Late this month begin planting oats and barley.

MARCH—Plant peas, onions, lettuce, radishes, mustard, leek, parsley, spinach, parsnips, salsify, stock beets, corn, oats and barley. Bed out sweet potato seed in hot beds. Early tomatoes, pepper and egg plant may now be sown in hot beds.

APRIL—Plant celery, turnips and okra. To have a succession, plant more peas, corn, lettuce, radishes, beets and carrots. Begin planting cotton April 10th. This is the best month to make the spring planting of alfalfa. Late in this month tomatoes may be planted in the open. At this time some will risk a planting of: melons, squash, cucumbers, pumpkins, beans, and the setting of: tomato, pepper and sweet potato plants.

MAY—It is now safe to plant the main crop of: melons, squash, cucumbers, beans, pumpkins, and set out: tomato, pepper and sweet potato plants. Plant blackeyed peas, cow peas, peanuts, leaf lettuce, more radishes, mustard and corn. Sow seed for late cabbage in beds. In the field plant: milo, corn, atlas sorgo and kaffir. Acala cotton should not be planted later than the last of the month.

JUNE—Make the last plantings of cantaloupes, watermelons, winter squash and pumpkins. Plant late cabbage in hills in the field. Roasting ears, bush beans, black-eyed peas, cucumbers, summer squash all do well when planted now. Late this month, in the field, plant Mexican June Corn, Mexican pinto beans, hegari and milo.

JULY—Plan the fall garden which often returns more than earlier plantings. Set out celery and cabbage plants. Plant pole and corn field beans, cucumbers for pickling. Sow turnips and rutabagas for fall and winter use. The last planting of corn, cane, hegari, kaffir and milo should be made early this month. Millet can mature when planted late this month.

AUGUST—Early this month, finish setting celery plants, sow more turnips, beans and pickling cucumbers. Plant early cabbage for fall and winter use. The last planting of carrots, for fall use, should be made about the middle of this month. At this same time, begin planting: rye, wheat, oats, winter barley and pasture grasses.

SEPTEMBER—Plant: beets, kale, lettuce, mustard, spinach, Chinese cabbage and bunching onions. Sow onion seed about 25th, for spring transplanting. This is the best month to plant: alfalfa, rye grasses, crested wheat grass, Kentucky blue grass lawns and pasture grass mixtures.

OCTOBER—Plant mustard, lettuce and spinach for early spring, also, winter radishes and onion sets. Winter barley, rye and wheat may be planted for spring pasture and grain crops.

NOVEMBER—Complete the harvest and prepare for winter.

DECEMBER—Foot up the profits and send to us for next season's catalog.

ROSWELL SEED COMPANY

PHONE 92

115-117 SOUTH MAIN ST.

ROSWELL, N. MEX.

SINCE 1900

SUPPLYING SEEDS ADAPTED TO THE SOUTHWEST

OWNED AND OPERATED BY

VERDI GILL

IVAN GILL

W. L. GILL

Table of Valuable Information

Vegetable	Average Germination 1 Year Old Seed—%	Average Number of Seed per Ounce	Amount Required for 100 Feet of Drill	Amount of Seed Required per Acre	Depth of Planting Inches
Asparagus	90	1,000	1 oz.	5 lbs.	1
Beans, Dwarf	90	100	1 lb.	60 lbs.	1
Beans, Pole	90	100	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	30 lbs.	1
Beets, Garden	80	1,750	1 oz.	6 lbs.	1
Beet, Mangel	80	1,200	1 oz.	5 lbs.	1
Brussels Sprouts	85	6,500	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	8 oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$
Cabbage	85	5,000	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	8 oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$
Cantaloupe	85	1,200	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1 lb.	1
Carrot	75	14,000	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	2 lbs.	$\frac{1}{2}$
Cauliflower	75	14,000	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	4 oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$
Celery	80	100,000	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	4 oz.	$\frac{1}{8}$
Collards	88	4,500	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	4 oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$
Corn, Sweet	85	125	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	5 lbs.	1
Cucumbers	85	1,000	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	2 lbs.	1
Egg Plant	75	5,000	$\frac{1}{8}$ oz.	4 oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$
Endive	80	13,000	1 oz.	2 lbs.	$\frac{1}{2}$
Kale	85	7,500	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	1 lb.	$\frac{1}{2}$
Kohlrabi	85	7,000	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	1 lb.	$\frac{1}{2}$
Leek	80	8,000	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	2 lbs.	$\frac{1}{2}$
Lettuce	90	16,000	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1 lb.	$\frac{1}{2}$
Melon, Musk	85	1,200	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1 lb.	1
Melon, Water	85	225	1 oz.	2 lbs.	1
Mustard	85	18,000	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	1 lb.	$\frac{1}{4}$
Okra	85	425	2 oz.	3 lbs.	1
Onions	85	12,500	1 oz.	3 lbs.	$\frac{1}{2}$
Parsley	70	17,500	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	1 lb.	$\frac{1}{8}$
Parsnip	75	2,800	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	3 lbs.	$\frac{1}{2}$
Peas	90	50 to 150	1 lb.	60 lbs.	1
Pepper	75	4,000	$\frac{1}{8}$ oz.	4 oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$
Pumpkin	90	100	1 oz.	2 lbs.	1
Radish	90	5,000	1 oz.	10 lbs.	$\frac{1}{2}$
Salsify	75	4,500	1 oz.	5 lbs.	$\frac{1}{2}$
Spinach	80	3,000	1 oz.	8 lbs.	1
Squash, Summer	90	300	1 oz.	2 lbs.	1
Squash, Winter	90	125	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1 lb.	1
Tomato	85	7,500	$\frac{1}{8}$ oz.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$
Turnip	90	10,000	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1 lb.	$\frac{1}{4}$

Field Seeds

	Lbs. per Acre		Lbs. per Acre
Alfalfa	15 to 20	Millet	60
Barley	80	Hegari	4
Beans, Pinto	20	Oats	80
Corn	7	Peanuts	20
Cane, drilled	10	Rye	60
Cane, broadcast	60 to 80	Sudan Grass, drilled	3
Cotton	20 to 30	Sudan Grass, broadcast	20
Johnson Grass	20	Sweet Clover	15
Maize	4		

The information above has been compiled from 48 years experience in selling seed. This will not apply in all cases as location and conditions are widely different. However, we believe our figures are a fair average.

AFTER FIVE DAYS

Return to

115-117 South Main Street

Roswell, New Mexico

RETURN POSTAGE GUARANTEED

Sec. 562 P. L. & R.

U. S. POSTAGE

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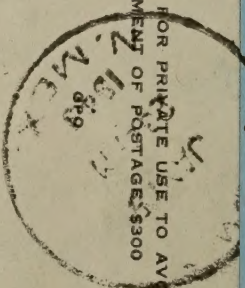
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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOID
PAYMENT OF POSTAGE \$300



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